[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 25th July, 1887.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th July, says that owing to the protest of the French and Russian powers the Sultan of Turkey has refused to ratify the Anglo-Turkish Convention, as was feared. The Sultan really had no better course open to him under the circumstances. Sir James Fergusson does not think that the non-ratification of the treaty by the Porte involves any loss of dignity to the British Government. Even supposing that this is so, Sir James must admit that the Egyptian difficulty, which Sir Drummond Wolff was deputed to solve still remains unsettled. Again, considering that the French and Russian Governments will not remain content with the success they have already obtained, but will now insist on the immediate withdrawal of British forces from Egypt, the situation has become more delicate than before.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Aiyúb Khán.

The *Zarfsu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th July, says that it is believed that the Government of India has told Aiyúb Khán that his pension will shortly be discontinued unless he consents to live in this country. But it will be very impolitic

to release him. Abdul Rahmán Khán is no match for him, and will be unable to maintain his authority if he enters Afghanistan. If the secret object of the British Government is to cripple the power of Afghanistan by encouraging civil wars there, then of course the British Government is right in releasing Aiyúb Khán. It is to be regretted that there is no unity among the different Muhammadan nations, such as the Turks, the Persians, and the Afghans, and this is the reason why they are unable to do anything.

Circulation, 215 copies.

Imperial Institute and the Indian Princes.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 19th July, says that it would seem that committees have been established in different parts of the country for collecting subscriptions for the Imperial Institute, and that Lord Dufferin has become President of the Central Committee. Has His Lordship ever taken the trouble to enquire whether natives can afford to subscribe frequently to such funds? Surely the highly paid Government officials could very easily give donations for such purposes, but the Indian Viceroy likes to rob the poor and enrich the rich. The *Indian Daily News* is displeased with the Mahárája of Jodhpur on account of his contributing only £10,000 to the Institute, but observes at the same time that His Highness should first clear off all his debts before contributing such subscriptions. Had the Mahárája paid £1,00,000 to the Jubilee Memorial at London, the *News* would have probably made no mention of his liabilities. As it is, the condition of the Indian Princes is most unsatisfactory. The English newspapers are simply desirous of bringing about their ruin as soon as possible. The Gwalior Treasury was hitherto in a good condition, but now that the Government of India has turned its attention to it, it will soon be reduced to the same unsatisfactory state as the treasuries of the other native chiefs. The Indian Princes should pay no attention to the threats of the English newspapers, and should abstain from contributing large subscriptions to any such funds, until they are able to improve the condition of their treasuries.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Meherpur fishing case.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th July, says that since his arrival in this country Sir Comer Petheram has enjoyed a wide-spread reputation for justice and impartiality. When he was Chief Justice of Allahabad, he gave proof of his justice in the well known Laidman case. His decision in a recent case in Bengal is another instance of his impartiality and will greatly add to his popularity among natives. European Officers, such as Sir Comer, are the pillars of the British Indian empire, and it would be a happy day for this country if all European Judges were as just and impartial as he. The facts of the case above referred to are briefly these. At Meherpur a person accused before the Assistant Magistrate a number of people of theft for fishing in a pond which he claimed as his property. The Assistant Magistrate convicted the accused of theft and sentenced about two score of them, most of whom were boys, to be whipped. The accused applied to the Calcutta High Court for revision of the judgment of the Assistant Magistrate, and the Chief Justice acquitted them of the charge of theft, and passed a severe censure on the Assistant Magistrate for sentencing such a large number of innocent persons to whipping, which is a severe and degrading kind of punishment, and which when once inflicted cannot be undone. The *Koh* quotes the strictures of Sir Comer Petheram *in extenso* and then remarks that the rebuke administered by him to the Assistant Magistrate was equally necessary in the interest of justice and on political grounds. The people have little occasion to come in contact direct with the higher officers, but have frequently to deal with the lower classes of officials, such as the District Magistrates and the Assistant Magistrates, and consequently the popularity or otherwise of Government chiefly depends on the proceedings of these officers. Hence the higher authorities should always keep an eye on the subordinate officials, and should take serious notice of their misbehaviour. The contrary view is held by the Anglo-Indian newspapers and Anglo-Indians of Sir Lepel Griffin's

type, who are of opinion that the higher authorities should not publicly censure any subordinate officer, even when he is guilty of most high-handed and illegal proceedings, as otherwise the British rule will be brought into contempt. They would seem to think that the people exist for the good of Government servants, and not the latter for the benefit of the former. The worst of it is that the Government of India itself takes no notice of the tyranny and high-handedness of the subordinate officers, which are calculated to create disaffection in the minds of the people. Some substantial punishment had better be inflicted on the Assistant Magistrate in order to reassure the public mind.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th July, commenting upon the same case, and adverting to the punishment inflicted on Mr. Luson, Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Sub-division of Meherpur, by the Bengal Government, *viz.*, his transfer from the Sub-division to the Headquarters of the district, and the withdrawal from him of summary powers and the powers exercised by him under the Whipping Act, remarks that it was expected that the Bengal Government would inflict a more severe punishment. However, considering all things, the punishment does not seem to be quite inadequate, and will probably have the desired effect on Mr. Luson.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Mr. Badshah's evidence before the Public Service Commission.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th July, calls Mr. Badshah a Rájá Shiva Prasád, and says that his statement before the Public Service Commission was even worse than the Rájá's Ilbert Bill Speech. Mr. Badshah stated in his evidence that a Postmaster-General should always be a Civilian because a knowledge of law was necessary to him. He further stated that natives did not make as good superintendents as Europeans, and that some natives who had been appointed to the office by way of experiment proved failures. But no great value can be attached to Mr. Badshah's evidence, as his experience of the Postal Depart-

ment is as yet very short. His able predecessor was not a Civilian, nor are the Postmaster-Generals in other Provinces Civilians, but they are all doing their work very well. Mr. Badshah is the only officer who has condemned native superintendents as incompetent. Native officials in the Postal Department get small pay, but work with remarkable industry and honesty. European officials would never work so well on such small pay.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Mr. Aikman, Sessions Judge, and Musalmáns.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th July, says that when Mr. Aikman, Sessions Judge, was lately inspecting the Munsif's office at Etáwah, in the afternoon, he heard a call to prayers made in a Muhammadan mosque close by. On this he asked the Munsif if there were any Muhammadan assistants in his office. When one Muhammadan official was brought to him, he asked him how many times he offered his prayers during the day. The Muhammadan replied that he offered prayers five times during the day according to the dictates of his religion. Mr. Aikman then ordered the Munsif to allow all his Muhammadan subordinates to offer their prayers every day in the afternoon. The Musalmáns are highly grateful to the Sessions Judge for this favour. It would be well if the favour were extended to Muhammadan assistants in all Government offices and also to Muhammadan students in Government schools. Such small indulgences cost nothing, and go a great way towards winning the good will of the people. When Dalíp Singh has gone over to the Russian Government, and the loyalty of the Sikhs is doubted, the Government of India cannot do better than to conciliate the Musalmáns as much as possible.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's attendance at a Muhammadan religious meeting at Naini Tal.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th July, says that it is believed that when there was lately a religious meeting at the house of a Muhammadan barber, who lives near the Government House at Naini Tal, Sir Alfred Lyall went to the meeting and stayed there for half an hour. He was much pleased with the religious recitals, and gave a

reward of Rs. 50 to the Maulvi who recited from the religious books, and expressed a desire to see him at the Government House. Moreover, His Honor distributed some sweetmeats among the persons present at the meeting. Sir Alfred Lyall is said to be very fond of Arabic and Persian, and has given high posts to Arabic and Persian scholars.

Diwán Raghunath Rao's scheme for the reform of the Hindu marriage law.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 24th July, in a communicated article, gives a Hindi translation of a Marathi paper circulated by Diwán Raghunáth Rao of Indore for opinion. The paper contains a memorial addressed to the Viceroy pointing out the unsatisfactory state of the present marriage law and urging the appointment of a commission, consisting of European and Native officials and private gentlemen and some learned Brahmans, to inquire into and report on the Draft Bill appended to the memorial. The writer in the *Hindustán* generally approves of the provisions of the Diwán's Draft Bill, taking exception to two sections. The second section provides that if a Hindu woman is convicted by a competent criminal court of having committed adultery with any person, she shall be deprived of the property she might have received from her husband in accordance with the Hindu law. Though the provisions of this section are really just and fair, it should be observed that in the present unsatisfactory state of things in the Indian Courts of Justice even innocent women may be easily convicted of adultery. The registration of the consummation of marriages, provided for in section 3, is highly objectionable. The *dwirágaman* or second marriage implies the consummation of marriage, and there is consequently no necessity for getting the fact openly registered at a public office. The Diwán's proposal for the appointment of a commission to consider his Draft Bill is a very good one.

Public service rules in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 19th July, and the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 22nd July, publish a letter which the editors of the two newspapers have received

from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the General Department, stating that the rumour spread by some vernacular newspapers regarding the cancellation of the public service rules is unfounded, and that the rules regarding the Middle Class test are still in force.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Id festival.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 22nd July, says that native newspapers have already begun to call attention to the Dasahra and the Muharram, which will again synchronize this year, with a view to Government adopting measures to prevent religious riots on the occasion. The Id festival, however, which will occur earlier, demands more immediate attention. For some years past quarrels have taken place between the Hindús and Musalmáns in connection with the killing of kine by the latter on the day of the Id. The question of cow-slaughter is becoming more and more delicate every year. Government should carefully watch the proceedings of the Hindú associations established for the protection of kine.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Dasahra and Muharram.

The *Suhail* (Benares), of the 21st July, says that as the Dasahra and the Muharram will again synchronize this year, and will be celebrated two months from this date, the district officers should be already on the alert, especially at those places where the mutual relations between the Hindús and the Musalmáns are known to be unsatisfactory. The Magistrates should convene meetings of the leaders of the two communities, and decide upon the regulation of the celebration of the festivals in consultation with them.

Circulation, 215 copies.

A native shot by a European soldier at Ahmadabad.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 19th July, on the authority of the *Pioneer*, refers to the case of a native at Ahmadabad who has been shot by a European soldier and lies in a hospital, and thanks the *Pioneer* for urging that the soldier should be tried by a court martial, and that the commanding officers should strictly prohibit European soldiers from shooting near inhabited places. It is to be regretted, adds the *Akhbár*, that

the commanding officers do not take the trouble to maintain control over European soldiers, who consider natives as an inferior class of beings, and who have of late been frequently committing violent assaults, robberies, and rapes. It is time that either the Military officers should prevent them from doing harm to natives, or the Courts of Justice should make examples of those who misbehave themselves.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st July, publishes a picture in which natives are represented as pouring money into a large vessel, called the Indian treasury, on account of different taxes, while all the money as rapidly goes out of the vessel through a number of large holes in its bottom, called the military charges, the high official salaries, the pensions paid to retired Government servants, and so forth.

Indian treasury.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Suhail* (Benares), of the 21st July, urges a reduction in the salaries of Covenanted Civilians, and recommends an increased employment of cheap native agency in conducting the administration.

Reduction of public expenditure.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 20th July, adverting to Rukmabai's case, says that Rukmabai and her husband, Dadaji, do not belong to the higher classes of the Hindu community, but that their case has assumed great importance owing to the public controversy which it has created about matrimonial law. The Bombay Government has been induced to address a letter to the Supreme Government recommending a modification of the provisions of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, with a view to exempting women from a liability to imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. But the authors of the code were very able and learned Englishmen, and paid full consideration to the provisions of the section. They knew very well that the men to whom the section would apply were a civilized and not a barbarous people. Non-inter-

Enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

ference in the religious matters of the people is a recognised principle of the British Government, but there have of late been frequent departures from it. There appears to be no good reason to modify the provisions of section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code in the way proposed, simply because the provisions of the section are not in unison with the English law. Let the present matrimonial law be good or bad, and let it be in accordance with the Hindú law or not, the Government of India is not justified in tampering with it on account of Rukmabai. When no petition has been submitted to Government by the people, praying for a modification of the provisions of section 260 of the Code, Government should not itself modify the provisions.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 450 copies.

New course of instruction for the Middle School Examination, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 19th July, says that in the new scheme of studies, prepared by the Director of Public Instruction for the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Panjáb, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Mathematics (Euclid—first three books, and Algebra up to Equations) have been made *alternative* subjects for the Middle School Examination, whereas hitherto the subjects were *optional*. The writer thinks that by alternative subjects is meant that the candidates must take up one of those subjects. If so, the writer hopes the next Middle School Examination, which will be held only five months after this date, will be held according to the old and not the new scheme of studies, because it is impossible for candidates, who have not already been studying any of the three subjects above referred to, to learn it in the next five months.

Circulation, 165 copies.

Two silver medals founded by Pandit Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pande, in connection with the Calcutta University.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st July, is glad to say that Pandit Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pande, Secretary to the State Council in Udaipur, has offered, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the establishment of two silver medals to be given every year to two most successful

candidates from these Provinces at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations of the Calcutta University. On the establishment of the Allahabad University the endowment will be transferred to it. The *Hindustán* thanks the Pande for founding the two medals, but says that he would have done better if he had made only those candidates, who take Sanskrit as their second language, eligible for them.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 22nd July, is glad to say that Rája Jang Bahádur Khan, C.I.E., of Nanpara, has founded a scholarship of Rs. 150 a year at the Muhammadan College at Aligarh. The scholarship will be given to a Muhammadan student of Oudh who has passed the Entrance Examination and desires to read for the First Arts and the B.A. Examinations.

A scholarship founded by Rája Jang Bahádur Khán, of Nánpára, at the Muhammadan College at Aligarh.

Circulation, 180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawáh), of the 16th July, is surprised that this year the Dublin University has passed the candidates for the higher examinations held by it without subjecting them to an examination in honour of the Jubilee, but, on the contrary, here in these provinces the candidates for the Pleadership Examination were treated with greater severity than usual.

Dublin University and the Jubilee.

The same paper thanks the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán for his forwarding to the Director of Public Instruction a scheme for the establishment of special scholarships for Muhammadan students, but thinks that the scheme does not go far enough, and will not give the Muhammadan students that amount of aid which they require.

Saiyid Ahmad Khán's scheme for the establishment of Muhammadan scholarships.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 350 copies.

A Sub-Postmaster of Gujranwalla, writing to the *Sirájul-Akhbár* (Jhelam), of the 18th July, complains that one rupee a year is deducted from the pay of those postal officials who receive Rs. 10 or less, and Rs. 2

Deductions made from the pay of postal officials in the Panjáb.

from the pay of those who receive more than Rs. 10. The writer does not understand why these deductions are made, and says that the money so deducted is never returned to the officials in any shape.

Alleged misbehaviour of a European ticket collector towards a native woman on the North-Western Railway.

A correspondent of the same paper says that lately he had occasion to travel on the North-Western Railway from Wazirabad to Gujrat. When he went to the platform at the Wazirabad station to take his seat in a railway-carriage, he was told by an upper class native passenger that one Mr. Dot (*sic.*), ticket-collector, had been travelling from Lahore in the same compartment with a native woman who wore a veil over her face, and that there had also been a quarrel between Mr. Dot and some natives, who were accompanied by a female relative and occupied a compartment next to his, on account of his frequently looking into their compartment through the window. The writer himself saw the ticket-collector travel in the same compartment with the native woman above referred to from Wazirabad to Gujrat. The railway authorities should call for an explanation of his misbehavior, and should strictly forbid subordinate railway officials to travel alone in the same compartments with native women.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Quacks at Benares.

The *Suhail* (Benares), of the 21st July, complains that *hakims* or native physicians at Benares, who generally know little or nothing of medicine, have established so-called medical halls, and cheat people by publishing false advertisements in native newspapers. Some of these quacks make as much as Rs. 500 a month by the sale of their useless drugs. The quacks had better be examined in medicine, and none but those who pass the examination should be allowed to sell any medicines prepared by themselves. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 16th July, complains that at Garhewáli Sarai, Lucknow, when a person was lately passing by the house where chandu is sold, some thieves went up to him with a view to robbing him. But two other passengers happening to pass close by, the robbers fled away. As chandu-houses are frequented by thieves and robbers, they had better be removed to some place outside the city. The Municipal Board should see to this.

Chandu-houses, Lucknow.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd July, endeavours to show that a journey to Europe or any other foreign country is not opposed to the Hindu religion, and urges that Hindús should go to England in order to qualify themselves for admission to the Civil Service and other branches of the Government service, and to learn the making and working of machines and other industrial arts.

Hindús and the journey to England.

Circulation, 550 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 23rd July, says that the case of the editor was finally decided by the Allahabad High Court on the 18th idem. He had been convicted under section 500 of the Penal Code and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 by the Joint Magistrate, and the sentence had been reduced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by the Sessions Judge on appeal. The editor was acquitted and the sentence entirely remitted by the High Court. [The *Hindustán Kálákankar*, of the 23rd July, expresses satisfaction at the acquittal of the editor of the *Prayág Samáchár* by the High Court, and says that the prosecution had been instituted against him by the plaintiff through malice.]

Editor of the *Prayag Samachar* acquitted by the Allahabad High Court.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), in its issues of the 23rd and 24th July, adverting to the proposal made in some quarters for the introduction of widow marriage among the Hindús, expresses itself in favour of the proposal, and says that widow marri-

Widow marriage.

age is allowed by the Institutes of Paráshar. The opponents of the proposal would do well to read the pamphlets published by Pandit Ishwar Chandar and Diwan Raghunath Rao on the subject.

Dr. Mukand Lal and widow marriage.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 18th July, expresses great satisfaction at the desire expressed by Dr. Mukand Lal, Assistant Surgeon, Agra, to re-marry his young daughter, who has become a widow, and is surprised that a man can marry as many times as he pleases, while a woman is allowed to marry only once. The marriage of widows is not opposed to the Hindú religion. The writer endeavours to show that a Hindu widow lives a very miserable and unhappy life. (A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár*, Lucknow, of the 23rd July, commenting on the same subject, says that if Dr. Mukand Lal, who is a very influential man among the Kayasth community of Agra, succeeds in marrying his daughter, who is a widow, he will set a noble example to his countrymen, and confer a great benefit to the 20 lakhs of young widows in this country.)

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
1	*Adab-i-Alam* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádí Husain.	July 21st ...	July 23rd ...	140 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Búta Singh ...	,, 18th 20th & 22nd.	,, 20th, 22nd & 25th.	500 ,,
3	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	,, 21st ...	,, 24th ...	200 ,,
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Diláwar Alí ...	June 30th & July 8th.	,, 21st ...	90 ,,
5	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	July 19th ...	,, ,, ...	63 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 19th 21st & 23rd.	,, 22nd, 23rd & 25th.	3,000 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí ...	,, 19th ...	,, 23rd ...	215 ,,
8	*Akhbáru-i-Akhyár* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad-ul-dín ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 24th ...	250 ,,
9	*Alam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	...	Rahmat-ullah ...	,, ,, ...	,, 25th ...	200 ,,
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 19th & 23rd,	,, 21st & 25th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	85 copies.
12	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	,, 7th ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
13	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 16th ...	,, 23rd ...	150 ,,
14	*Aror Vansh Prakásh* ...	Fyázbád ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Kakkú Mal ...	For June ...	,, 22nd ...	575 ,,
15	*Asdá* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	July 22nd ...	,, 23rd ...	240 ,,

16	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Rám Kirshn Varmá,	,, 18th ...	,, 19th ...	2,000	,,
17	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhabad...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Ganesh Prasád ...	For June ...	,, 20th ...	360	,,
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	July 16th ...	,, ,, ...	250	,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 18th ...	,, ,, ...	425	,,
20	*Delhi Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	315	,,
21	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Brahma Dás ...	,, 17th ...	,, 18th ...	300	,,
22	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilmu-l-dín ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	425	,,
23	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhí ...	,, ...	Lahná Singh ...	,, 13th ...	,, ,, ...	365	,,
24	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 19th to 24th,	,, 20th to 25th,	165	,,
25	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 16th & 20th,	,, 21st & 23rd,	100	,,
26	*Jahán-i-Ázádí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	130	,,
27	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Ali ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	150	,,
28	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	,, 16th ...	,, 23rd ...	310	,,
29	*Karnámah* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	,, 18th ...	,, 20th ...	250	,,
30	*Kashí Patrikà* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 22nd ...	,, 23rd ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
31	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Mahádeva Prasád ...	For July ...	,, 20th ...	225 copies.	
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	July 21st ...	,, 24th ...	400	,,
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Birj Lál ...	April 30th & May,	,, 22nd & 23rd,	400	,,
34	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 8th, 16th & 21st, July 24th.	July 24th ...	200	,,
35	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 16th, 19th & 21st.	,, 19th, 22nd & 23rd.	450	,,
36	*Lahore Gazette* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	100	,,
37	*Lamáatu-l-Akhláq* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imdád Husain ...	,, 22nd ...	,, 23rd ...	225	,,
38	*Latífu-l-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu l-latíf.	,, ,, ...	,, 25th ...	150	,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
39	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	July 18th ...	July 22nd ...	130 copies.
40	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 19th ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
41	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	47 ,,
42	*Mauj-ká-Putlá* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 14th ...	,, 21st ...	150 ,,
43	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Karímu-i-lah ...	,, 21st ...	,, 25th ...	250 ,,
44	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Láhore ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 18th ...	,, 21st ...	400 ,,
45	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	,, ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	,, ,, ...	,, 22nd ...	1,750 ,,
46	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, 20th ...	180 ,,
47	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 16th & 20th	,, 19th & 22nd,	180 ,,
48	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Dás ...	,, 23rd ...	,, 24th ...	385 ,,
49	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Shiva Náráyan ...	June 30th ...	,, 19th ...	50 ,,
50	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	,, 28th & July 5th & 12th.	,, 19th & 20th,	50 ,,
51	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáun ...	,, ...	,, ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	July 18th ...	,, 23rd ...	175 ,,
52	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd ...	100 ,,
53	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiána ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	690 ,,
54	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 23rd ...	,, ,, ...	306 ,,
55	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	,, ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	,, 20th ...	,, 21st ...	400 ,,
56	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 19th to 25th,	,, 19th to 25th,	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).

57	*Oudh Punch*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	July 21st	...	July 25th	...	450	,,
58	*Panjábí Akhbár*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,, 16th	...	,, 19th	...	450	,,
59	*Panjáb Punch*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fírozu-l-dín	...	,, 21st	...	,, 23rd	...	80	,,
60	*Páte Khán*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	,, 20th	...	,, ,,	...	400	,,
61	*Patiálá Akhbár*	...	Patiálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Dín Muhammad	...	,, 19th	...	,, 21st	...	365	,,
62	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Alláhábád	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	,, 23rd	...	,, 23rd	...	550	,,
63	*Qaisarí*	...	Jullundur	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	,, ,,	...	,, 24th	...	125	,,
64	*Qaisar-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	,,	...	,,	...	Rafíu-l-dín	...	,, 11th & 19th,		,, 19th & 24th,		175	,,
65	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muharram Alí	...	,, 16th	...	,, 19th	...	400	,,
66	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Husain	...	,, 18th	...	,, 21st	...	200	,,
67	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	,, 19th & 21st,		,, 22nd & 23rd,		405	,,
68	*Rájpútáná Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	,, 18th	...	,, 21st	...	381	,,
69	*Ratn Prakásh*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	,, 14th & 21st,		,, 20th & 25th,		150	,,
70	*Rávi*	...	Láhore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Hargopál	...	,, 17th	...	,, 22nd	...		
71	*Reformer*	...	Gurdáspur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	,, 16th	...	,, 19th	...	480	,,
72	*Roznah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	,, 18th & 23rd,		,, 19th & 24th,		113	,,
73	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	...	Baháwalpur	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Dwárká Náth	...	,, 21st	...	,, 24th	...	250	,,
74	*Safír-i-Ám*	...	Bhupál	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Wáhid	...	,, 16th	...	,, 20th	...	220	,,
75	*Safír-i-Hind*	...	Delhí	...	,,	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqí Dás	...	,, ,,	...	,, 19th	...	450	,,
76	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	...	,, 21st	...	,, 23rd	...	310	,,
77	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Banshí Dhar	...	,, 18th	...	,, 22nd	...	160	,,
78	*Shahjahándbád Punch,*		Delhí	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Mír Hasan	...	,, 24th	...	,, 25th	...	250	,,
79	*Shám-i-Oudh*	...	Fyzábád	...	,,	...	Tri-monthly,		Kishun Prasád	...	,, 21st	...	,, 23rd	...	138	,,
80	*Shula-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jamná Prasád	...	,, 19th	...	,, 21st	...	95	,,
81	*Siráju-l-Akhbár*	...	Jhelam	...	,,	...	,,	...	Faqír Muhammad	...	,, 18th	...	,, ,,	...	350	,,
82	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Maráthí-Hindí		,,	...	Lakshman Anant	...	,, 20th	...	,, 23rd	...	200	,,
83	*Suhail*	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	,,	...	Sharafu-l-dín	...	,, 21st	...	,, ,,	...	200	,,
84	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí*	...	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Razá	...	,, 14th	...	,, 21st	...	137	,,
85	*Tahrík*	...	Morádábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ráhat Alí	...	,, 19th	...	,, ,,	...	60	,,
86	*Tátiya-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	,,	...	,,	...	Sajjád Husain	...	,, 18th	...	,, 22nd	...	298	,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887.	1887.	
87	*Vastr-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Mirzá Maváhid ...	July 17th ...	July 20th ...	200 copies.
88	*Victoria Paper* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 16th to 21th,	,, 20th to 24th,	950 ,,
89	*Vrit Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	,, 21st ...	,, 23rd ...	120 ,,
90	*Zarfu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Sábit Alí ...	,, 16th ...	,, 21st ...	350 ,,

ALLAHABAD;
The 1st August, 1887.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

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